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5 January 1983

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AKE OPENS ANAD MINISTERIAL COUNCIL SESSION

AB161113 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 16 Dec 82 p 6

[Text] The seventh session of the Ministerial Council in charge of preparing the agenda of the fourth conference of the heads of state of the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement [ANAD] opened on Tuesday in the conference hall of Hotel Ivoire. It should be recalled that ANAD's fourth summit conference will be held in Yamoussoukro from 19 to 21 December at the same time as the summit meetings of the CEAO and UMOA [West African Economic Community and West African Monetary Union].

In his welcoming speech, Foreign Minister Simeon Ake observed that the agreement by which our heads of state solemnly undertook never to resort to threats or the use of force in their relations, to practice a policy of good neighborliness, to settle their differences peacefully through dialogue and negotiation, and to give one another aid and assistance in order to discourage and repulse all external aggression demonstrates the deep desire of peace of our peoples who are united by a long common history and who wish to ensure their future through a policy of frank cooperation and brotherly solidarity.

"At this time when our continent has become the theater of painful confrontations and intolerable foreign interference and when brotherly states are threatened with destabilization as a result of the expansionist and subversive policy of certain powers, it is encouraging to note that our subregion is fortunately enjoying an atmosphere of peace and security. It is very necessary for us to preserve this at all costs by adapting and implementing all necessary measures to reinforce confidence in the relations between our states and active brotherly solidarity between our peoples. It is obvious that the absence of confidence breeds suspicion and doubt, paralyzes the political will and renders meaningless solidarity between members of the community....

"This is why we must make every effort to establish a climate of mutual confidence and understanding which alone can promote a real and effective solidarity among us. It is through this solidarity and a policy of confident cooperation that we can achieve the objectives our heads of state assigned themselves by creating the CEAO and the ANAD and particularly by avoiding anything that can cause the deterioration of the spirit of solidarity and understanding."

Togolese Foreign Minister Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, the current chairman of the ANAD Ministerial Council, spoke next. He presented the results of the sixth session of the Committee of Experts held in Abidjan from 3 to 6 November to prepare the agenda of the present session. The minister indicated that the activities since the third conference of heads of state in Dakar in December 1981 were mainly administrative and political: establishment of the infrastructures necessary for the operation of the organization and submission to the Committee of Experts of two documents relating to nonaggression and mutual military assistance, etc. Finally, the Ministerial Council chairman invited his colleagues to work to make ANAD as effective as possible by equipping it with the best possible operational instruments.

Let us recall that ANAD is the Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement binding the CEAO states and Togo.

CSO: 3419/316

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

AB132149 Paris AFP in French 1653 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] Freetown, 13 Dec (AFP)--President Siaka Stevens said on Monday that Sierra Leone cannot tolerate an influx into the country of foreigners without identity papers or valid travel documents. This is the second statement made by the Sierra Leonean president on the problem at Pujehun, 300 km from Freetown in the Southern Province.

Commenting on a statement by Guinean President Sekou Toure, who expressed his disapproval of the Sierra Leonean attitude toward the "Fulani problem" which according to him is discriminatory toward that community, President Stevens excluded any idea of discrimination against his or any other ethnic group. He pointed out that the government periodically checks "illegal immigrants in the country" and that "Sierra Leone does not and cannot discriminate against the Fulani, most of whom were born here or have been working here for a very long time." He finally stressed that "what Sierra Leone cannot tolerate is the massive arrival of foreigners without identity papers or valid travel documents into the Pomky country."

CSO: 3419/316

CABINDA LIBERATION FRONT LEADER CITED

PM151125 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6 Dec 82 p 3

[Interview with Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front chairman Francisco-Xavier Lubota by Etienne Ugeux--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "Cabinda is a country which covers 7,300 km (around one-fourth the size of Belgium). It is an enclave between Zaire and the Congo on the Atlantic Coast. Its population is around 300,000 inhabitants, of whom 100,000 still live in the country and the others have taken refuge elsewhere, Zaire in particular. Cabinda, which is under Angolan control, is occupied by 7,000 Cuban and Angolan soldiers. The armed resistance to Angolan domination is led by the Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front [FLEC]."

That was how FLEC chairman Francisco-Xavier Lubota briefly described his country, which is struggling for its independence with limited resources and a few hundred armed men. This is a little-known guerrilla war which has been going on for years.

"The main resource," he said, "is the oil exploited by the U.S. Gulf Company, but there is also a wealth of other mineral resources. Thus the country is nicknamed the 'Kuwait of Africa.' It is the third biggest oil producer in Black Africa after Nigeria and Gabon."

"The Cabindans," he said, "are oppressed by the Angolans and Cubans. That is the reason for the mass exodus of those people. Several hundred young people have been deported to Cuba to undergo brainwashing, others have been taken to Angola, and it is no longer possible to count the arbitrary arrests. But the struggle is continuing and we control two-thirds of the country while the Angolans, Russians and Cubans are dug into camps."

"Most of the weapons we have were captured from the enemy in ambushes."

The chairman thinks that this country has been betrayed by the West. He does not understand how an American company can work under the Cubans' protection. "It is Cabinda which is supplying the Luandan Marxist regime's financial resources, \$1 billion per year, which represents 60 percent of the country's foreign currency earnings. The U.S. dollars are used to pay the Cubans."

"Meanwhile, thanks to Gulf, Western technology and money are helping the Soviets and their allies. Cabinda's strategic importance is obvious. Moscow realized that before Washington. This country is at the heart of all Central Africa's major problems. If Cabinda was liberated from Marxist control, the Angolan regime, deprived of oil resources, would not survive and Luanda would necessarily move closer to the West. The latter would lose nothing by helping us."

Chairman Lubota concluded: "We are hopeful and we will continue the struggle until our people are liberated."

CSO: 3419/315

ANGOLA

MPLA SAYS U.S. BLOCKING NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT

AB141135 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Luanda, Dec 14 (AFP)--Angola's ruling party today widened its accusations against the United States for allegedly blocking an independence settlement for Namibia that would include South Africa as well.

This second version of a MPLA statement put out on December 8 follows the first direct talks last week between Angolan and South African representatives in Cape Verde.

The new communique condemned "the racist and fascist South Africa regime in its attempts to establish a so-called link" between the Namibian question and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

The communique also thanked governments which had rejected the similar United States position during U.S. Vice President George Bush's recent tour of Africa.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, who was last week given special powers by the MPLA, also attacked in a speech on Friday the alleged aggressive policies of "American imperialism and its ally, racist South Africa."

CSO: 3400/454

ANGOLA

ENVOY TO UN COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA ISSUE

MB170550 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade Elisio de Figueiredo, our country's ambassador to the United Nations, has said that if the international community expects to act in support of Namibia's independence then it must be prepared for the serious application of global, mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime, which persists in its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Angolan diplomat was speaking during the UN General Assembly debate on Namibia.

Referring to the maneuvers undertaken in favor of the Pretoria racist regime by the countries of the so-called contact group for Namibia, he said that there is a great deal of talk about legitimate security for South Africa while nothing is said about the legitimate security requirements of Angola and other southern African states which are constantly attacked and threatened by the South African racist forces.

In his speech, Comrade Elisio de Figueiredo suggested that all governments which aid the financing of the occupation and war should be regarded as direct accomplices of the racist occupiers from the apartheid regime in power in South Africa. The only guarantee for Namibia's independence is the will and determination of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative, the Angolan ambassador said.

CSO: 3442/74

ANGOLA

COOPERATION PLANNED WITH PORTUGUESE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Text] ANGOP learned from the Portuguese Ministry of Internal Administration that the Portuguese Government is willing to collaborate in the opening of a firemen's school in the People's Republic of Angola.

The willingness of the Portuguese authorities was conveyed by the minister of that ministry, Angelo Correia, to the Angolan delegation of the National Fire Prevention Directorate comprised of Jorge Van-Dunem, Bensau Mateus and Romao Neto, who visited Portugal last week.

The Angolan delegation also held talks with representatives of the national fire department and the Portuguese firemen's league.

The Portuguese side conveyed to the Angolan delegation the proposal of the last Portuguese firemen's congress for the creation of the International Portuguese-Speaking Firemen's Association.

The aims of that organization would be to formulate concrete forms of cooperation, specifically in standardizing technical terminology in the language, the publication of specialized texts, coordinated representation in international organizations and the formation of accredited schools and centers.

The Angolan delegation, which had already been in Yugoslavia and the USSR also to analyze forms of cooperation in that sector, was invited to take part in the next Portuguese firemen's congress to be held in October in Figueira da Foz.

8711

CSO: 3442/46

REASONS FOR POOR AGRICULTURAL HARVEST IN HUAMBO CITED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Sep 82 p 2

[Excerpt] The volume of products marketed in Huambo Province between March and August totaled 3,596 tons, which represents 23 percent fulfillment of the recommended national plan.

That number of goods marketed is plainly insignificant in view of the economic potential of the Huambo region, which is essentially agricultural. However, the results now obtained can be considered positive, viewed in terms of the goods available for the campaign.

The failure to meet the recommended targets, according to statements made by the permanent group of the Provincial Marketing Commission to ANGOP, is due to factors of various types, which range from improper planning and lack of discernment by the central organs in charge of marketing, to the country's difficult foreign exchange situation, and excessive red tape and laxity prevailing in some municipal commissions.

Thus, to exchange the products from the farm, it is essential to satisfy the primary needs of the farmers, both of a food nature (his daily food diet) and of an industrial nature (the case of soap).

According to that commission, in addition to the fact that planning was done detached from the concrete and objective situation of the province (in this region, unlike many regions in the country, it is processed on a permanent basis), it failed resoundingly in the matter of seeing that the stipulated quantities reach the province; there were even cases of the partial shipments of industrial goods.

An example of that last aspect is the well-known shipment of large quantities of radios, lanterns, bicycles and motor-bikes without the respective complementary components such as batteries, needles and accessories; thus, they remain piled up at the various marketing stations exposed to deterioration.

For the present campaign, 204 tons of semicured fish and 50 tons of palm oil were put at the disposal of the province; this is only 9.1 and 7.5 percent, respectively, of the plan. In fact, a shipment of 5,146 tons of salt had been planned and only 121 tons arrived; with soap and sugar also, 4 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively, of the plan were fulfilled.

An alarming and worrisome situation is that all these goods and others (such as fertilizers), some nationally produced, are difficult to acquire by the Supply Commission, but are acquired in an amazing way and in large quantities by the wheedlers, thus maintaining illegal trade.

In view of this situation and because of the approach of the harvest season, LtCol Andre Petroff, secretary of the Central Committee for the production sector and president of the Huambo Provincial People's Assembly, accompanied by the members of the provincial supply commission, visited the production centers directly connected with marketing in order to familiarize themselves with the principal difficulties on-the-spot: the warehouses of domestic trade, agriculture, Sodete (soap factory), Encodipa, the agricultural tools factory and the general shops of the Benguela Railroad.

8711

CSO: 3442/46

ANGOLA

LACK OF SPARE PARTS AFFECTS CABINDA TRANSPORTATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The Cabinda provincial delegate of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Jose Augusto Morais, told ANGOP recently that 50 percent of the rural and urban public transportation vehicles are not operating because of a lack of spare parts, fuel, batteries and tools.

According to the transport and communications provincial delegate, half of the 44 state vehicles in the province are completely inoperative, indicating the intercity sector as the one most affected due to a shortage of tires.

Augusto Morais said that in that sector "the situation is really serious because the production of the only tire supply company (MABOR) cannot satisfy national needs. In view of that," he added, "the only solution is to import."

The Cabinda provincial delegation of the Ministry of Transport and Communications received 3 million kwanzas which was turned over to Cabinda Accessories, a company that distributes repair material, intended for the import of spare parts, batteries and tires, among other things.

Augusto Morais cited traffic accidents as the principal cause of the damage to and inoperative condition of a large number of state vehicles and added that with the adoption of appropriate measures related to the supply of material "the transport situation in Cabinda will be somewhat resolved."

8711

CSO: 3442/46

BRIEFS

STUDENTS' COMBAT-READINESS--The Angolan scholarship students on the Isle of Youth in the Republic of Cuba, on vacation in the homeland, had a meeting last Tuesday with members of the Luanda Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party. During the meeting, the students presented a message to the coordinator of the committee, Evaristo Kimba, member of the party Political Bureau, in which they stressed that positive participation in the courses they are attending. "We are living in a war situation imposed by South Africa due to our firm desire to support the people who are fighting for their freedom," says the message, adding that, in view of that situation, we express our readiness to exchange our books for fighting weapons if that should be necessary." The students, finally, expressed their complete support for Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for the manner in which he has directed the destinies of the nation." [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Sep 82 p 1] 8711

HUILA DEPUTY COMMISSIONER--Huila--The new deputy provincial commissioner of Huila, Walter Luis Alves, was officially presented to the members of the party and provincial government officials yesterday at a ceremony held in the main hall of the Huila provincial commission headquarters. On that occasion, Mariano Puko called on the members of the party and the government to collaborate with the new deputy commissioner with a view to greater development of the province in the economic and social areas. It will be recalled that the new provincial commissioner will hold that post concurrently with that of provincial delegate for agriculture, a position he has held since 1977. [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Sep 82 p 2] 8711

SOYO OIL FIND ANNOUNCED--A new oil discovery, the third in Block 3 on the Angolan coast off the city of Soyo, was revealed yesterday by the state oil company SONANGOL, according to ANGOP. The fourth bore drilled in the region by the Angolan company associate, Elf Aquitaine-Angola, designated Punja 1, located under 51 meters of water, west of the preceding discovery (Palanca), found a reservoir impregnated with light oil. Tests made between 3,124 and 3,221 meters supplied a rate of 450 cubic meters of oil in an opening three-quarters [?meters] in diameter. After the discoveries of Palanca and Pacassa, Punja becomes the third potential field in Block 3; however, appraisal work and studies are necessary to evaluate the commercial value of that discovery. The

Elf Aquitaine-Angola is currently working with three drilling rigs in Block 3 and its activities in Angola come within the framework of a production-sharing contract with SONANGOL, which holds the rights in that sector. That contract pertaining to Block 3 was concluded in August 1980 between SONANGOL and the contractor group comprised of Elf Aquitaine (operator), Mobil, Agip, Nafta-Gas and Ina Naftaplin, which finances the exploration work and possible development. [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA 2 Sep 82 p 1] 8711

MILITARY REPAIR BASE ANNIVERSARY--As part of the commemorations of the seventh anniversary of its founding, which is marked today, the Central Repair Base (BCR) yesterday received the visit of the chief of the Tank and Transportation Directorate of the General Staff of the FAPLA, Capt Joao Pinto; the political commissioner of that organization, Maj Garcia de Carvalho; the municipal commissioner of Maianga, Adolfo Gamboa; and other guests. Accompanied by the general and factory director of the BCR and respective Political Commissioner, the visitors toured the various sectors that comprise that military unit, familiarizing themselves with its operation and the problems it faces, namely, the crying need for spare parts. The Central Repair Base, which is also concerned with the manufacture of some parts, such as couplings, employs 980 workers, 58 of whom are women. Among other social facilities, those workers avail themselves of a day nursery with a capacity for 150 children, which is now being occupied by 72 children of workers in that unit. At the end of the visit, the municipal commissioner for Maianga delivered a speech in which, after urging the workers of the unit not to remain idle in the face of the difficulties, cited the need for greater support for the BCR by the higher-level organs. [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Sep 82 p 2] 8711

FISHERIES MINISTER IN MOSCOW--Angolan Minister of Fisheries Emilio Guerra De Carvalho yesterday began an official visit to Moscow, during which he will participate in deliberations of the Soviet-Angolan joint commission on fishing. [AB161255 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82 AB]

CUBAN AID 'VERY POSITIVE'--(Manuel Lopes Maria), member of the Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor, said in Luanda that the Cuban internationalists' contribution to his country's economic development has been very positive. This contribution strengthens the Angolan people's advance toward socialism. In a statement for the Cuban magazine VERDE OLIVO, (Lopes Maria) expressed his satisfaction that another anniversary of the Cuban revolution is at hand. As a result of this historical development, he went on, the first Cuban internationalists arrived in Angola several years ago; they helped proclaim his country's independence on 11 November 1975. [Text] [PA161944 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Dec 82]

CSO: 3448/4

LAKE CHAD BASIN COMMISSION RETURNING TO NDJAMENA

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 18 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] Chief Olufemi Olufolabi, executive secretary to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (CBLT), who is currently staying in Ndjamema, has met with Economic and Trade Minister Ali Djalabard Diard. He informed the minister that the organization's executive secretariat would like to move its offices back to Ndjamena. Since 1979, CBLT has maintained offices in North Cameroon. CBLT's activities, aimed at encouraging rural self-sufficiency in food, have for the past 5 years aided only the other partners (Cameroon, Nigeria, and Niger). The executive secretary justified this absence on the basis of the insecurity that, until recently, prevailed here. He did stipulate, however, that his mission was confined to exploring the possibilities of reopening the offices here so as to enable the Commission to resume its activities in Chad. Now that the security situation has been taken into hand by the new government, CBLT is ready to reactivate its development projects here, which had been suspended during the disorders.

As to common utilization of the waters of Lake Chad, which other countries are tapping in a wholly anarchic manner, Chief Olufemi Olufolabi stated that a commission of CBLT experts has completed a survey of the situation. A detailed report will be drafted and submitted to the next meeting of the Basin Commission. We would remind readers that the agreement signed in connection with protection and utilization of common waterways stipulates that prior to implementation of any project, the country concerned must keep the other countries and the executive secretariat informed. This clause has met with very little compliance hitherto, and the heads of state will look into the problem in more depth at their impending summit meeting.

6182

CSO: 3419/275

MINISTERIAL MISSION TO SOUTH DEPARTS

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 17 Nov 82 pp 4,5

[Text] A large delegation headed by M Doregim Doubangar, Minister of Labor and the Advancement of Women, left the capital yesterday to begin a lengthy tour of the five southern prefectures, with Sarh as its first stop. The mission includes M Moise Beral, Secretary of State for the Interior and Security, Messers Drahim Tidey and Issa Moussa, of the Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFA), Maj Moussa Moguena, and technical experts from the Finance Ministry. The delegates will confer with local military authorities on procedures for dealing with the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) and Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), conduct an audit of départemental treasuries, and take a census of government employees so as to be able to pay their accumulated back salaries.

At a time when Libya, not content with the portion of Chad's territory it already occupies, is contemplating full-scale aggression against this country, welding our patriotic forces into a strong, united army is clearly a vital and urgent priority. The arrival of the ministerial delegation in this context is felicitously timed. President Hissein Habre has stated on more than one occasion that Chad's army in the future will be large and vigorous in order to cope with any threat from outside and assure the integrity of the nation's boundaries. Once the integration process is complete, the Northern Armed Forces and the Chadian Armed Forces, which have already demonstrated their patriotism and their valor by unifying Chad (which they did last August) will unquestionably persevere in their mission in defense of the Chadian people.

In parallel with the action the Minister and Secretary of State will be taking in their efforts to form a united national army and to reorganize the civil administrative structures, the experts from the Finance Ministry will buckle down to the arduous tasks of auditing the public accounts and conducting a census of civil servants. Sound management of public funds in the region will enable the government to solve a number of latent socio-economic problems, particularly that of back pay for government employees.

6182

CSO: 3419/275

BRIEFS

FRENCH VEHICLE DONATION -- His Excellency Claude Soubeste, France's ambassador to Chad, accompanied by the chief of the aid and cooperation mission, this morning delivered a dozen Peugeot 404 pickup trucks to the Chadian government, represented by M Korom Ahmed, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. M Kerim Togoi, coordinating adviser to the Office of the President, was also present at this simple but very friendly ceremony. This batch of 12 vehicles is the first portion of a total of 32 vehicles, including an ambulance, which the French government had pledged to help the Chadian government to get going again when four technical assistance agreements were signed last 2 August between France and Chad. As he handed the vehicles over, the French ambassador cited his country's concern with helping to get administrative activities moving again in Chad, as reflected in this gift of transport and logistical equipment. [Excerpt] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 16 Nov 82 pp 5,6] 6182

NIGERIAN GIFT -- Nigeria's ambassador to Chad, His Excellency Alhji Zanna Musa Hindi, has made a gift of 2,500,000 CFA francs to the Department of Public Health and Social Services. This personal gift from the Nigerian diplomat will be used to provide drinking water supplies and electric power to the Farcha Health Center. [Text] [Ndjamena, INFO TCHAD in French 19 Nov 82 p 4] 6182

FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENT -- France and Chad have signed a financial assistance agreement amounting to 600 million CFA francs, or 12 million French francs. This subsidy is the second instalment of a protocol agreement signed during the visit of France's Cooperation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot's visit to Chad. A communiqué released at the conclusion of the signing ceremony points out that this subsidy will make it possible to provide treasury funds to get Chad's governmental machinery operating again. "On Monday 15 November 1982, a financial assistance agreement between the Republic of Chad and the French Republic was signed at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation," the communiqué said. "This agreement is a sequel to the memorandum of understanding signed on 2 November 1982 at Ndjamena by Messers Idriss Miskine, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, and Jean-Pierre Cot, minister for cooperation and development." It makes available to the government, as a subsidy, a credit of 12 million French francs, and will be used to provide treasury funds to get the governmental machinery running again. It will be paid into the Chadian treasury in two equal instalments. [Excerpt] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 16 Nov 82 pp 3,4] 6182

GHANA

BRIEFS

'NAN' ON GHANAIAAN STATEMENT--London, Dec 9 (NAN)--A London-based organisation, the Campaign for Democracy in Ghana, on Tuesday called on the Ghanaian military (?leader), Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings, to set up an interim national government as a first step towards returning democratic rule. Addressing a news conference in London, the co-ordinator of the [words indistinct] that the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC) in Ghana must take steps to return the country to civil rule or we shall use other means to remove them. A London correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) quoted Maj Djan as saying that the organisation wanted a national government to be formed with proper representation to look into the various problems of the country and to create a machinery for establishing a viable democracy in Ghana. He said that the British Government was giving active support to Flight Lt Rawlings, and that last month, Britain donated uniforms, boots and groundsheets to the Ghanaian army. Maj Djan said that an appeal had been made to British politicians to recognize that Britain was the founder of Ghana's democratic system of government and urged them to support measures to revamp the system. The campaign for democracy in Ghana was launched in April to provide a platform for Ghanaians opposed to the present regime. Members included former diplomats, politicians and other professionals currently in exile in London. [Text] [AB091859 Lagos NAN in English 1630 GMT 9 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/457

GUINEA-BISSAU

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH BUCA DETAILED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 13 Nov 82 p 5

[Excerpt] A new development program of cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Cuba was established at the end of talks held in Bissau within the framework of the fifth meeting of the joint commission of the two countries. This time the program covers 2 years and includes greater technical assistance and training of cadres in 14 sectors of national life. The two parties also signed a memorandum of intentions for future trade cooperation.

To be pointed out is the commitments of the Cuban Government to increase assistance to our country by sending 20 experts for primary and secondary education, specialists in statistics and planning and teachers; a team of 38 physicians specializing in various branches of medicine and health administration; 3 specialists in sports, among them one in sports medicine; 4 experts in civil construction, topography and prefabs, in addition to 4 other specialists in accounting and planning counseling, radio technicians and technicians of telephone plants and marketing of stamps related to the field of telecommunications.

In the field of agriculture development of tobacco cultivation is stressed, for which scholarships are planned for Guinean cadres in cultivation, harvesting, gathering and processing work from drying to storing. It is to be remembered that several attempts to cultivate tobacco have already been made by Cuban experts in our country, and the results are considered to be very valuable from the point of view of adaptation to local cultivation.

The signed cooperation document also expresses the willingness by the Cuban party to set up and start a television service using the resources to be obtained from the sale on the world market of Guinea-Bissau stamps made and marketed in Cuba, in line with a contract already signed for printing revenue stamps.

There are other points in the protocol for scientific-technical cooperation dealing with poultry raising, the fishing industry and cultural affairs. Regarding sugar, the Cuban delegation showed interest in its industrialization, sending specialists in sugarcane to the Secretariat of Freedom Fighters of the Fatherland. On the same subject, the Guinean party showed interest in

in setting up two units for the manufacture of alcohol and brandy, and in this connection specific proposals will be made later.

In the field of culture, Cuba will be willing to analyze the Guinean request to send six teachers of music, folk dance and experts in filming. Detailed information about the implementation of this program will be given later.

In conclusion, the two parties will study the possibility of establishing a way of cooperation through international organizations within the United Nations, that is, by contracting experts through them. The manner of implementing this will be studied by the two countries.

Results Prove Friendship Ties

An atmosphere of friendship and militancy characterized the talks of the fifth session of the Joint Commission of Guinean-Cuban Cooperation. The heads of the respective delegations showed this at the final meeting at a ceremony held at the Foreign Affairs Ministry on Tuesday afternoon.

11635

CSO: 3442/60

GUINEA-BISSAU

ARRESTED FARP OFFICERS RELEASED UNDER REHABILITATION POLICY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] During the Gabu meeting Major Kabi announced the release of some high-ranking officers of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [FARP], who were arrested as the result of the 14 November Readjustment Movement. Affected by this measure are Majors Arafam Mane (Njamba), Agostino Cabral d'Almade (Gazela) and Morgado Tavares, the first-named being then chief of the military staff of the presidency, and the second was commander of the air base; Mateus Correia, former Navy deputy commander; and Augusto Gomes, official of the Ministry of National Security and Public Order.

The CR [Revolutionary Council?] chairman justified this measure as being the result of the PAIGC policy of human rehabilitation, and because in inquiries made there was no confirmation of their direct involvement in the summary executions and massacres perpetrated by the regime of former president Luiz Cabral, although these officers had participate in the meetings to decide the fate of political prisoners.

The Guinean chief of state warned, however, that these individuals are now being released in order to be rehabilitated as men and citizens of this country, to whose development they must contribute, but if they again were to commit errors they will be arrested again and punished according to the PAIGC principles and the laws in effect in the State of Guinea-Bissau.

11635

CSO: 3442/60

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

GAS SHORTFALL--Guinea-Gaz is again struggling with shortages due to lack of stock. This report was confirmed to us by the management of that company. According to the same source, a credit line has already been opened with the BNG [National Bank of Guinea-Bissau] and contacts were made with the supplier country, Italy. The shipment is expected to arrive in our country possibly not earlier than January. In the meantime, according to the same source, efforts are being made to procure foreign exchange to acquire gas in Senegal. These sources stated that although Senegal may not be able to provide a sufficient quantity of gas, "it will help us to get along."
[Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Nov 82 p 3] 11635

CSO: 3442/60

DOE CRITICIZES FOREIGN MINISTER FAHNBULLEH

AB082217 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1900 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Text] Just 1 week after his state of the economy message to the nation, commander in chief Dr Samuel K. Doe has urged leaders in government and public-spirited Liberians to concentrate on the building of a more vibrant society rather than on politics. Dr Doe noted that while following graduation activities throughout the nation this year, he has observed that commencement speakers have paid too much attention on the evils of our society of which they are a part rather than focusing on constructive proposals for national development. The Liberian leaders said he has noticed [words indistinct] political action through speeches and therefore called on speakers to wait until the ban on political activities is lifted.

In an Executive Mansion release today, Dr Doe said as the people of Liberia look toward a new political era in 1985 it is incumbent upon all of those in positions of trust to motivate young people to serve as forerunners in achieving the goals of our revolution.

Referring to the remarks by Foreign Minister H. Boimah Fahnbulleh, Jr at the Tubman High commencement activities, head of state Doe said the statements were inappropriate by someone in Major Fahnbulleh's position. Dr Doe noted that Minister Fahnbulleh or any other government official who is not pleased with efforts being made by the government to deal with national issues should resign. We are not compelling anyone to serve [words indistinct] at all times to prove that he is different from others. The head of state said government will not allow those in positions to condemn what they are a part of. It is our responsibility to serve the system and create change from within rather than remaining in it if we have no faith in its direction, Dr Doe said. We should not pay attention to what kind of car an individual rides or what house he lives in when he has gained them honestly, the Liberian leader noted. He said individuals in society should not try to impose their personal values on others. Dr Doe noted that under the system in which we live, our people are motivated to always aspire to better standards of living. This is the very essence of the capitalistic system, the head of state said. If Minister Fahnbulleh feels that he should remain a poor man in society, there is nothing wrong with that but he should not condemn those who want to live a better life. If

he wants government to sell the car assigned to him and use the proceeds for the benefit of the masses, we will be too happy to approve that.

The head of state blamed much of the problems in the society today on those who advised the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government on measures that raise the hopes and aspirations of our people. They told us about the price of rice and about how the economy could be immediately improved. Some of them are still around and they have not performed according to the expectations of the people, the Liberian leader said. Dr Doe reiterated that most of the civilian individuals brought into government were selected on the basis of being creators of the more ideal society since they have the educational experience. He noted that those who continue to identify with us must expose their total commitment to making our revolution more meaningful and must not be critics of an administration of which they are an essential part. If they refuse to live up to this commitment, we will have no choice but to remove them.

Dr Doe said our concern now more than anything should be placed on finding jobs for thousands of our people who are being laid off each day. Additionally, the head of state said thousands of our people are graduating to enter the world of uncertainties. The burden of locating these young people in the suitable jobs hangs over our shoulders, the Liberian leader stressed. Accordingly, Dr Doe said, as Minister Fahnbulleh and many others have benefited in their educational pursuits from the taxpayer's money, so should they be prepared to devise constructive programs of relief for the graduates rather than dwelling on insignificant issues.

Finally commander in chief Doe warned that government will not tolerate anyone who refuses to acknowledge the existence of the PRC decree governing the behavior of the people under military rule. Therefore anyone who contravenes the decree will immediately be turned over to the military tribunal for prosecution.

CSO: 3400/460

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

BILATERAL TALKS WITH EGYPT--The Liberian leader, commander in chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, leaves the country tomorrow for a brief official working visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. The head of state is traveling to Cairo upon the invitation of President Husni Mubarak. Dr Doe will depart at 0500 in the morning accompanied by a seven-man official party. He is expected to be away for 2 days. According to an Executive Mansion press release, the head of state's visit to Cairo centers around bilateral cooperation between Liberia and Egypt. [Text] [AB171617 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1600 GMT 17 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/460

IRANIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

LD100430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Text] A high-ranking official political delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by Mr (Lavasani), the Asian-African political director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is paying an official visit to Madagascar to strengthen the political relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and that country, in its meeting with that country's president, submitted messages from the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran and held talks with him.

According to a report by the central news unit, Mr (Lavasani) submitted a letter from our country's foreign affairs minister, addressed to the foreign affairs minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on the strengthening of bilateral relations and the support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for oppressed nations, to that country's president, in the absence of the Madagascar minister of foreign affairs.

In its meeting with the Madagascar president this delegation explained the neither East, nor West stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran and made a statement on the aggression of the Iraqi zionist regime against Iran, America's role in strengthening the regime occupying Jerusalem for its domination in the region, the nonaligned movement, Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the situation in Lebanon and America's sabotage of international organizations.

In reply, the president of Madagascar praised the struggles of the Muslim and militant Iranian nation under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and welcomed the honest and sincere efforts of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward all-round support for the oppressed and committed Third World countries.

In two other meetings with the Madagascar ministers of energy, economy and information and also the acting foreign affairs minister, the delegation emphasized the expansion of political and economic relations with the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Our country's political delegation will also visit Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Ghana and Sierra Leone.

CSO: 3497/2

FUNDING CONFERENCE PLEDGES AID FOR PROJECTS

AB190951 Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Bamako, Dec 19 (AFP)--The first international funding conference for Mali has pledged 310 billion Mali francs (over 442 million dollars) to back an economic recovery and development plan for the West African state, where drought has this year continued to reduce food output.

Planning Minister Ahmed Ag Hamani said the four-day negotiations here last week produced "satisfactory enough results." Some countries and various bodies had made commitments totalling 28 billion francs to help with the government's 1983 and 1984 programmes, in addition to their contributions to the 79 specific projects put to the funding conference, the minister reported.

His co-chairman at the conference, U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Director Michel Doo Kingue, said the pledged funds covered 57 per cent of what Mali had requested. The government told the meeting its own sources would provide 15 per cent of estimated costs for the projects.

They have been earmarked as priority schemes in the 1981-85 five-year plan. They include 34 farming, stock-breeding and forestry projects, seven covering roads and transport, six for drinking water, energy production, industrialisation and mineral prospecting, four connected with co-operatives, and three for education and training.

Mr Ag Hamani noted that food and emergency aid to offset the repercussions of the drought were being offered separately by some conference participants.

CSO: 3400/458

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF LEGALITY CAMPAIGN

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 14 Nov 82 pp 23-27

[Interview with Minister of the Interior Mariano Matsinhe by Sol Carvalho]

[Excerpts] [Question] Some believed the Legality Campaign was designed exclusively to compel respect for the law. Others believed that its objectives were essentially political. How did the minister of the interior himself perceive the Legality Campaign?

[Answer] The fundamental problem we faced was the fact that the law was not being obeyed, and when we speak of "legality" we are implicitly speaking of laws--that is to say, of the norms that regulate the life of our citizens.

The truth is that these laws were not being obeyed by the entities that were obligated to obey them. This gave rise to unlawful behavior on the part of those organs that are directly linked to this sector, thereby creating a climate of instability within the populations of our nation.

It is basically a political and ideological problem, but it cannot be dissociated from strict and equitable enforcement of our laws.

[Question] How was the campaign perceived here at the Ministry of the Interior?

[Answer] The fact is that the Ministry of the Interior is not a monolithic organization. I would say that the leadership of the ministry perceived the campaign to be of a political and ideological nature and an outgrowth of the Political and Organizational Campaign. The content of that campaign had already been explained clearly in terms of its political and ideological aspects, and if that political and ideological model had already been applied to other sectors of our national life it was obvious that no exception should be made in connection with the Defense and Security Forces.

This is the interpretation that the leadership of the Ministry of the Interior has placed on this campaign. It is one thing, however, for the leadership to understand the situation and quite another for everyone to understand it. Action had to be taken to explain it to the other workers of the ministry, and this is one of the tasks we are carrying out. In this regard we can say--based on the results we are obtaining--that many of our police now understand the political and legal aspect of the Legality Campaign.

This understanding did not, of course, come about automatically. An effort had to be made to enable people to have a common perception of the Legality Campaign.

[Question] In the president's speech, His Excellency pointed out that each branch of the Defense and Security Forces must initiate an internal campaign. In general terms, what steps were taken toward implementation of this directive?

[Answer] In the 5 November speech a number of tasks were set forth, and we transformed them into a program of action.

First of all, we intensified the political work within all branches of the police and other entities which are not part of the police but of the Ministry of the Interior and in one form or another play a role in the legality question. This also involved reorganization of the entity charged with carrying out the political work, namely our Political Commissariat.

Secondly, action was initiated at the workplace with a view to improving the technical and legal capability of our police at various levels, with special emphasis on the entity most intimately involved with the legality question, namely the Criminal Investigation Police.

Courses were given to enable police personnel to remedy any inadequacies that remained.

Some police personnel did not immediately understand the scope of the campaign, while others--although understanding--did not yet possess these technical and legal tools and in many instances avoided taking the action they were obligated to take.

There were still other perceptions, to the effect that the campaign was aimed at the police and that there had been actual cases of laxness and apathy. We succeeded in overcoming this situation rapidly, however; we explained that we were not trying to neutralize this crime-fighting force but rather that the objective was to make us more effective in the fight against antisocial elements and to protect the honest citizen.

The enemy had obviously made his presence felt. There were instances of aggression against the police in an effort to neutralize their work; there were attempts to demobilize our police in a deliberate effort to misrepresent the objectives of the Legality Campaign.

How are we combating these efforts? By means of political work, and subsequently by selecting and explaining the laws that the patrolman must enforce on the public street. This has resulted in neutralizing the enemy action, and was carried out not only among the police but also among the defense forces and the SNASP [National People's Security Service]. To my knowledge it was done basically during the following week, and we quickly remedied the situation.

[Question] Mr Minister: still on the subject of legality, we have the Reeducation Centers that were visited by His Excellency the president of the republic and concerning which a number of precise guidelines were laid down. What measures were taken, or are being taken?

[Answer] Those who were at the center unjustly, or who were there justly but had already overstayed their time there, were released. This work has been completed, and we are now in the transitional process of implementing the decision which stipulates that no individual should be sent to the reeducation center unless he has previously been convicted by the tribunal having jurisdiction.

Moreover, we have different types of penal institutions: the Ministry of Justice maintains the prisons and we maintain the reeducation centers.

The procedure for assigning individuals to these centers has now been made uniform, however. That is to say, all individuals are tried in court, from which they are dispatched to the penal institutions. What we want for the future is a single system--a single penal system--administered by a single central organ.

It is a process to which we are committed. In other words, there will be a single entity which will administer the penal institutions and take charge of the reeducation of those who are in custody until such time as they are reintegrated into society.

This does not mean that there are no problems. Many problems remain. Our structures are still weak, and there is great difficulty in solving the problem of those held in custody. The principle has been established, however, and I believe that time and effort will make it possible to solve this problem.

[Question] Early this year an almost unprecedented increase in crime began to be noted, particularly in the city of Maputo. This gave rise, moreover, to rather strong action being taken by the Ministry of the Interior. We would appreciate it, Mr Minister, if you would give us an overview of the situation, its causes, and what has happened....

[Answer] Very well. The causes are the economic situation itself and the level at which we have remained in terms of our organization--factors which have given rise to this influx of people from the rural areas to the cities. In particular, I refer to those who were en route to the mines of South Africa and were detained here in Maputo and who subsequently--because they had no means of subsistence--began to engage in crime.

We were then compelled to carry out this campaign. At first our plans called for taking general action, but we discovered later that selective action was the best course and believe it has produced better results than did the general action. This selective action is producing good results: there has been a substantial drop in the crime rate, including the rate for serious crimes involving armed assault. We believe it is a process that enables us to keep

the situation more or less under control. The more permanent solutions will derive from the registration of the Resident's Card, and the task of effecting better control of the city is the responsibility not solely of the Ministry of the Interior but also of us all and is now being directed by the party.

In implementing this program of selective action, we cannot ascribe the successes achieved to the police alone. There has been participation by the general public and by the cells, Dynamizing Groups, and Democratic Mass Organizations, and this is the secret of the successes we are achieving. In so saying, we are of course not minimizing the effort of the police.

It is also true, however, that the success of the population registration, and control of the city, will depend on the level of neighborhood organization achieved.

[Question] Is there any evidence to indicate that this increase in crime is related to enemy action?

[Answer] It is possible. Some cases have come to our attention that we have had to transfer to the Security Services because we noted indications of enemy action.

[Question] In the wake of this campaign, an increase in crime began to be seen in the suburbs....

[Answer] Precisely. That is true. It is a pattern to which we are already accustomed. Whenever there is a campaign in the capital they move out into the districts and even into other provinces.

When we began our selective campaign we noted this phenomenon; crime increased in the districts, in Gaza Province and even in Inhambane Province.

Today the campaign is better organized, for we are carrying out campaigns in the provincial capitals and will also be extending them into the districts.

As I have said, however, the Legality Campaign cannot take the form of an isolated action by the police, because it is also dependent on the level of organization achieved by the population in these areas.

10992

CSO: 3442/58

MOZAMBIQUE

NACALA ENERGY NETWORK SEMIOPERATIONAL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Narciso Castanhiera]

[Excerpts] The Nacala Electric Plant, which suffered considerable damage from floods in that city at the beginning of this year, is 50 percent operational at the present time.

Speaking to our reporters, Estevao Matos, head of the plant, said that in spite of great damage, the restoration of equipment will not require importation of material. The plant's alternators as well as the two generators (the new portion and the old portion) were completely covered by flood waters and mud which covered a large portion of the installations.

The Nacala Electric Plant network, in addition to supplying energy to that city, extends to Nacala-Velha, Fernao Veloso, Ilha de Mocambique, Mussuril, Chocas, INDOCAJU in Lumbo and Water Capturing Station of Nacala. It also has the capability of supplying all of Nampula Province.

During the time the equipment was being restored, various enterprises, especially industries such as SOCAJU, CICOMO Cement Company and others, could not operate; this greatly affected the fulfillment of production targets.

Photo caption: Detail of equipment of the Nacala Electric Plant which was flooded by water and covered with mud due to torrential rains. To bring the place to the state shown in the photo 4 months of hard work was necessary.

11634

CSO: 3442/59

MOZAMBIQUE

REBEL-CAUSED FLIGHT TO CITIES ATTACKED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Nov 82 pp 13, 15

[Editorial by Botelho Moniz]

[Text] It is common knowledge that in some regions of our country people live under war conditions--an undeclared war promoted by South Africa that uses puppets, antipatriotic elements and mercenaries to murder our people and destroy our economy.

Sofia is one of the areas affected by enemy action. The population of that province heroically, with their blood and innumerable sacrifices, remained firm in the battle against bandits, thus defending their fatherland and the people's already achieved victories.

In some districts of that province the enemy murders, cuts off ears, rapes women and children, destroys property and possessions--but the people remain determined in their trenches, villages and farms, bringing life to places where the bandits tried to spread death and destruction.

It is a living affirmation of patriotism--continuing the tradition of struggle--to offer one's life to defend this Mozambican land, conquered at the cost of other lives.

This came out during the study of the theses of the fourth congress when it was learned that in one of the districts of that province a district warehouseman and other businessmen transferred to the city of Beira because the situation in the district was getting "too hot" due to the actions of the bandits.

In the meantime, the warehouse and the respective stores are open but they are managed by employees who regularly render accounts to their employers, who for their part, live comfortably in the city without any great concern.

How can a district warehouseman, responsible for supplying a district, appreciate the situation if he does not live there? How can he control the transportation system, distribution and sale of products if he is absent? How can he appreciate the concerns of the population, know whether they prefer flour or rice, condensed milk or powdered milk, dried meat or beans?

These businessmen forget the responsibilities they assumed with the state and later with the people when they opened and profited from their businesses in that district. Or could it be that they forget that to a great degree the supply of the population depends on them?

We also know that the competent authorities have already given instructions to the warehouseman and businessmen to return to their district because the situation was not as "hot" as they said, in addition to working without the presence of the person who, more or less, has authority in such an important and sensitive field as supply. However, in this case it seems that the desire to save one's skin is more important than to feed and properly supply thousands of persons who are also running risks and will certainly be ready to defend those who supply them.

11634

CSO: 3442/59

ADMIRATION FOR BLACK MARKETEERS CRITICIZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Some people say openly that "the black marketeers are lifesavers." This assertion is made not only in Maputo but in almost all the nation's cities, where black marketeering is a social evil that is proliferating despite the fact that it is being combated vigorously.

The problem of black marketeering is, moreover, a very sensitive one where the public is concerned, for it reflects a serious--indeed, a critical--problem: the problem of the supply of articles of primary necessity. In Hulene, Maputo, last Saturday, Ministers Guebuza and Matsinhe spoke of black marketeering and black marketeers and elicited an immediate reaction from the local population, which is strongly affected by the harm done by this type of illegal and criminal commercial activity.

According to Minister of the Interior Matsinhe, the residents of Hulene have eliminated the practice of black marketeering in their part of the city. The black marketeers nevertheless live in Hulene, "maintaining their warehouse--their headquarters--here and then going to the other parts of the city to carry on their black market activities," he said.

In his speech Lieutenant General Guebuza made several observations concerning this sensitive problem. He showed how, in truth, those who say "the black marketeers are lifesavers" are precisely the ones who are protecting and encouraging the criminal behavior of the black marketeers.

Lieutenant General Guebuza noted that the official price for a kilogram of rice is 13.50 MT [meticals], and asked his audience how much a black marketeer charges for a kilogram of rice. The response was immediate: "100 MT a kilogram!"

"Can a head of household with seven children at home who earns 3,500 meticals per month," Guebuza then asked, "say that the black marketeer is a lifesaver? Can anyone who receives 2,100 MT per month say that the black marketeer is a lifesaver? No. Someone who earns 2,100 MT--or 3,500 MT--a month doesn't say the black marketeer is a lifesaver," the general declared.

10992

CSO: 3442/58

MOZAMBIQUE

BULGARIAN YOUTH GROUP PRAISED FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Nov 82 p 2

[Excerpts] A group of 100 brigade members of the Bulgarian Dimitroviana Youth, who have been in our country since 1980, participated during this time in the training of Mozambican youths in agriculture and construction. During an interview recently granted to our newspaper, Zlati Zlatel, head of the Bulgarian brigade, spoke of the experiences of his group in the almost 2 years of work at the Agroindustrial Complex of Angonia (CAIA) in Tete.

He said that his group's coming to the People's Republic of Mozambique is in fulfillment of the provisions of the technical and cultural cooperation agreement signed that year by the Joint RPM/RPB [People's Republic of Mozambique/People's Republic of Bulgaria] Commission.

The agreement signed by the Joint Mozambican-Bulgarian Commission in the capital of Bulgaria (Sofia) in 1980 envisaged, among other actions, sending a specialized brigade of the Dimitroviana Youth Organization to the People's Republic of Mozambique to cooperate in the training of Mozambican youths.

Before the arrival of the brigade, a team of 20 youths was sent to our country entrusted with the task of creating the necessary infrastructure, as well as ensuring housing for the rest of the brigade. "Hristo Botev," the name by which the brigade is known, had among other objectives the training of Mozambican cadres in the field of agriculture, demonstrating in practice the advantages of socialist labor organization, and with their activity try to obtain the largest possible yield.

During this work--which had the cooperation of Mozambican youths, of whom 86 were specialized in various fields (namely, tractor mechanics and others)--some difficulties arose in the organization of work and recruitment of youths.

According to the commander of the Bulgarian Dimitroviana Youth Organization, the cadres trained during the productive tasks are able to face any situation in agricultural production.

On the other hand, still during the phase of specialization of Mozambican youths, the members of the brigade did everything possible to combine theory with practice to give the Mozambican youths a permanent contact with

the means of production, a fact that had influence on their rapid specialization training.

Difficulties

Our interviewee said that in spite of the efforts of the young people of the two countries there have been some difficulties in the execution of their programs.

Of these, our source mentioned lack of spare parts, fuel, fertilizers and also the lack of some agricultural equipment.

About this matter, the commander of the Bulgarian brigade said that some old machines that were on the site were adapted to reduce manual labor as much as possible, including a machine for seeding and spreading fertilizer.

In the meantime, he assured us that Mozambican youths specialized in various agricultural fields will be integrated in the CAIA Agroindustrial Complex where they will lend their cooperation in training the rest of the cadres of that complex.

11634

CSO: 3442/59

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE OPERATIONS REPORTED--Various items of military equipment and a hideout base of the armed bandits were destroyed in an action by the Mozambican armed forces recently in Zambezia Province. In one operation [location and date not given] launched by the armed bandits who attempted to infiltrate the local infrastructures and spread panic among villagers, they were repulsed by our forces with the support of the villagers. According to our correspondent in the province, the armed gangsters carry out criminal actions against the defenseless population and they always try to avoid direct contact with the fighters of the Mozambican armed forces. [Excerpts] [EA121612 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 12 Dec 82]

SOVIET ENVOY, MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL--(Jambailyn Banzar), the deputy foreign minister of Mongolia, arrived in Maputo this morning on a visit to Mozambique. Speaking to the press (Jambailyn Banzar) said that he will exchange views with the Mozambican authorities regarding the present world situation and cooperation between the two countries. He stressed the importance for the development and strengthening of cooperation between Mozambique and Mongolia of the official and friendship visit President Samora Machel made to Mongolia in 1979. The Mongolian deputy minister said that his visit to Mozambique is also meant to express his country's solidarity with the struggle of the Mozambican people against imperialism, racism, colonialism and neocolonialism. (Yuriy Sepolev), the new Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, arrived on the same plane. [Text] [MB180822 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Dec 82]

CANADIAN WHEAT DONATION--The governments of Mozambique and Canada last Monday signed an agreement providing for a donation of 15,000 tons of Canadian wheat--valued at 6 million Canadian dollars (approximately 33,000 contos)--to aid the victims of the drought in our country. The agreement was signed by Aranda da Silva, minister of home trade of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and Canadian Ambassador McLaren. The donation is the Canadian Government's response to the appeal made last year by the Mozambican authorities to the international community as a consequence of the serious situations created by the drought in some regions of the nation. It should be noted that in 1981 Canada supplied Mozambique with 15,600 tons of wheat to aid the drought victims. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 21 Nov 82 p 2] 10992

FISH IMPORTS CONTINUE--Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces will continue to consume imported fish during the coming months, contrary to popular expectations, the regional delegate for the north of PESCOM revealed several days ago at the conclusion of a meeting of that state firm's board. The announcer of Radio Mozambique, which broadcast this information, added that according to that official, from 1983 to 1985 Niassa and Cabo Delgado will no longer consume imported fish; imports will be replaced by local fish.
[Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Nov 82 p 3] 11634

CSO: 3442/59

DIA URGES OPPOSITION UNITY AT MDP CONVENTION

AB191253 Paris AFP in French 1502 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Dakar, 18 Dec (AFP)--The Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], an independent socialist party headed by Mamadou Dia, former chairman of the Council of Senegal from 1957 to 1962, began its convention yesterday. As well as serving as a constitutional convention, it will nominate candidates for the forthcoming presidential and legislative elections in February 1983.

The convention of the MDP, a party recognized on 7 July 1981, coincides with the 20th anniversary of the arrest of Mr Dia for an attempted coup d'etat. The opening session took place in the presence of 10 of the 12 opposition political parties.

In a speech, the MDP leader reaffirmed his party's willingness to work for unity, understanding and harmony among the patriotic Senegalese opposition as well as to expand and strengthen itself.

In a report on general policies, Oumar Marone, the MDP national coordinator in charge of ideology, also spoke in favor of the "unity of patriotic forces," asserting that the MDP "prefers the use of democratic means to effect change to any other means, but would not fail to combat the opposition with other means if necessary."

CSO: 3419/319

NATIONAL ENERGY COMMISSION HOLDS SECOND 1982 SESSION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning, in the Primature conference room, the prime minister presided over the second 1982 session of the National Energy Commission. The matter of energy is fundamental since any development in a country depends on appropriate solutions to energy problems being provided.

After the reading of the introductory report presented by the minister of industrial development and crafts, who was the chairman, the prime minister directed the discussions toward the major points of interest and made the appropriate decisions throughout the discussions.

I-1 Regarding the SAR [African Refining Company], Mr Habib Thiam noted with satisfaction this company's pursuit of its efforts to increase its production capacity, eliminating the desulfurization unit which would enable processing of all types of crude oil. The elimination of this unit does not harm the Sar's interests, as from now on it is going to process crude oil from Nigeria and Algeria. As part of this approach, contracts between the states will serve to supply the SAR with crude oil first of all and then, depending on the SAR's requirements, the respective quantities of crude oil required will be allotted to our customary suppliers.

II-2 In regard to peat, the feasibility, mining and geological studies and the selection of the type of power plant are to be completed in July 1983 at the latest, in order to enable commencement of the use of the Niayes peat in 1984. With this in mind, the minister of industrial development and crafts and the heads of the Peat Bog Company will have to examine the possibility of promoting domestic peat consumption. Studies will be carried out in Sine-Saloum and Casamance with a view toward developing all of our peat resources.

III. Financing PETROSEN's Activities

An instrument of government policy in petroleum matters, this institution has experienced financial difficulties and, in order to remedy them, the prime minister has made the following decisions:

1) Payment by the SAR to SENELEC [Senegalese Electric Power Distribution Company] of the full sales price for the gas deposits at Diam Niadio which, if properly developed, could yield up to 750 million. At the moment, the SAR is encountering some problems with the gas exploitation which it will resolve as soon as possible.

2) Payment of the profits realized through the application of contracts between states.

3) Participation in the financing of PETROSEN's activities by the National Fund for Energy and the Petroleum Equalization Fund.

IV. In regard to SINAES [Industrial Company for Solar Energy Applications], the prime minister reaffirmed his government's decision on new energy policy, particularly on solar and wind power. In order to enable SINAES to execute its program of activities, the prime minister requested all the ministries involved to contribute to the success of the mission. In regard to the implementation of SINAES projects, in cases where local production does not satisfy all requirements, Mr Habib Thiam has decided to resort to importing the required equipment. Among the projects to be implemented, refrigeration with the solar air conditioners which would bring great relief to the rural world held the prime minister's attention.

V. As far as energy savings are concerned, they are the concern of all industries whose activities absorb large quantities of expensive power. The current energy conservation campaign is going to be extended to the schools in order to make the students more aware of saving energy.

VI. In regard to the policy for setting electrical rates, a work group under the minister of industrial development and crafts will study this matter. Members of this group include the minister of commerce, large industries which consume large amounts of electricity, the minister of economy and finance, and SENELEC.

VII. Finally, a study on hydropower is going to be made by the OMVS and the OMVG [Gambia River Development Organization], and a report will be prepared and submitted to the office of the prime minister and of the minister of water resources.

In drawing conclusions from the meeting, the prime minister noted the valuable work performed by the National Energy Commission which is seeking to establish a precise estimate of our requirements that it is going to use in planning in order to have sufficient quantities of energy available at a lower price.

Mr Habib Thiam also specifically stressed the availability of large quantities of new forms of energy in our country and the need to develop them and to reconcile them with a rate setting system which takes the situation of our large industries into account.

9693

CSO: 3419/276

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

REFUGEES IN HIRAN REGION--There are 209,000 people now living in refugee camps in the Hiran region, and their number is steadily increasing as the days go by. This was disclosed by the coordinator for refugee camps in the region, Challe (Abdi Athar Ahmad). He told the Somali News Agency that the increasing number of refugees is the result of the intensification of suppression, killing and plunder of the civilian population living under black Abyssinian colonialism. Those fleeing have been forced to come to the SDR for safety. Challe (Abdi Athar) said the refugees are being well cared for. [Text] [LD140200 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somalia 1115 GMT 13 Dec 82 LD]

CSO: 3403/17

SOUTH AFRICA

CUBAN WITHDRAWAL FROM ANGOLA UNLIKELY

Pretoria AD ASTRA in Afrikaans Nov 82 p 6

/Article by N. Marais, Assistant Researcher, Institute for Strategic Studies, University of Pretoria/

/Text/ The efforts to find a peaceful political settlement in South-West Africa, especially during 1982, have also focused on the presence of the 25,000 or so Cubans in Angola. Although the majority of the Cubans now present in Angola arrived there during 1975-76, Cuban involvement in Angola can be traced back to the early 1960's. For example, during the period 1963-67 the Cubans were actively involved in the training of the MPLA guerrillas. Even during the period immediately preceding independence Cuban military instructors were providing training in Angola itself.

The direct involvement of Cuban soldiers in Angola in favor of the MPLA, as well as the direct involvement of Cuban troops in the Horn of Africa (mostly in Ethiopia) must be viewed against the background of Cuba's broad policy on Africa. First of all it is interesting to note that Cuba's foreign relations and actions are extending much further than would be indicated by that country's national capacities. Cuba's international relations are characterized by anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, anti-racism and pro-Marxism (in its 20th century context). Secondly Cuba's foreign relations are characterized by the idea of "the export of revolutions." This would also imply that Cuba is willing to provide support to all "national liberation movements" falling within the broad framework of socialist internationalism. Africa and Latin America enjoy high priority in Cuba's efforts in exporting revolutions.

Because of the United States' policy of warding off instability, especially in Central America, Cuba's actions in that area have been frustrated in the past, but the situations in Angola and Ethiopia have provided Cuba with a golden opportunity for expanding its revolutionary activities once again. Especially with respect to Angola, Cuba's actions have improved its image not only among the more "progressive" (radical) countries, but have also promoted the Soviet Union's efforts at obtaining a foothold in southern Africa.

Cuba's foreign policy of revolutions and the fact that its involvement in Angola also benefits the Soviet Union explains, even though partially, why the Cubans are still in Angola after 7 years. Another factor which must be borne in mind is that the Cuban involvement in Angola also entails certain

important economic advantages for Cuba. There is a high percentage of unemployment in Cuba and in view of the fact [one line of text missing] this relieves the pressure on Cuba's economy. The financial help which Cuba is receiving from the USSR is probably also directly connected to Cuba's role of revolutions in Africa.

A second factor is that the MPLA has still failed to defeat UNITA and if the Cubans were to withdraw then there would be a good chance that UNITA would gain control of Angola. Indirectly Cuban troops are also important to SWAPO in view of the fact that the Cubans are endeavoring to protect SWAPO at a conventional war level. The Cubans are in reality being regarded as tripwire forces which must deter the South African security forces in South-West Africa from engaging in large scale operations across the border, because of the danger of escalation and of further outside interference (even on the part of the USSR) which could result from a direct confrontation between the security forces and the Cubans.

The question which instinctively comes up is whether the Cubans can actually exercise an influence on the future of southern Africa. The official South African viewpoint is that the Cuban troops, especially those in Angola, (there are also several hundred Cubans present in Mozambique, Zambia and Tansania) do not pose a direct threat to South Africa's national security, but they do indeed pose a direct threat to the future of South-West Africa. The rationale underlying this viewpoint is probably the following: First of all the presence of a large number of Cuban soldiers in Angola can have an influence on the voting attitude of voters of South-West Africa if an election in which SWAPO participates were to take place in the area; secondly, there is also the possibility that SWAPO would ask the Cuban forces to intervene militarily in South-West Africa in the event that SWAPO takes part in an election and loses. As far as South Africa is concerned then, the Cubans must withdraw from Angola before there is an independence election in South-West Africa.

Both Cuba and Angola reject this condition asserting that the Cubans are in Angola to protect it against South African aggression. The Angolan minister of foreign affairs expressed it in the following terms: "When Namibia becomes independent and aggression from South Africa is finished, then we will say to the Cuban comrades...you can go home now."

The United States' viewpoint on this matter is not quite clear. Earlier this year a U.S. State Department spokesman stated: "To assure success on Namibia we need a commitment from the Angolan government that Cuban combat forces will depart from Angola in a way coordinated with the departure of South African forces from Namibia as foreseen in UN Resolution 435." The present U.S. viewpoint evidently differs from the above mentioned statement inasmuch as the withdrawal of the Cubans, before an election in South-West Africa, is not being regarded as a prerequisite. The withdrawal of the Cubans is being regarded as a separate matter, but it is still being considered as an important factor in the establishment of general stability in southern Africa.

The presence of Cuban troops in Angola, and elsewhere in Africa, is thus a rather complex matter. The problem, as seen from the South African point of view, is that at this stage there is little real incentive for the Cubans to withdraw. The Soviet Union would profit little from this and the truth is that it would be losing a strategically important ally in southern Africa; whereas the United States cannot exercise much pressure on Angola, except perhaps to offer diplomatic recognition to the MPLA and also to offer economic aid as compensation. However, it is doubtful that the MPLA could actually stay in power without the Cubans and that the MPLA would attach so much value to an official U. S. recognition. If the Cubans were to withdraw shortly this would also have a weakening effect on Cuba's economic situation and in addition this would give rise to the impression that Cuba would be giving in to Western pressure to get out of Angola.

The implications of all this is that it would be unrealistic to expect the Cubans to shortly withdraw from Angola and if the latter is made an absolute condition for holding an independence election for South-West Africa then there is a strong possibility that such an election will not be taking place in the near future.

7964

CSO: 3301/9

MINISTER CALLS ON DEFENSE FORCE TO GUARD MONARCHY

MB151540 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in English 1630 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The minister for home affairs, Prince Gabheni has called on the Royal Swaziland Defense Force to discharge its duty of protecting her majesty the queen regent and the kingdom's monarchical system with loyalty.

Addressing members of the royal family including the late King Sobhuza's sister, Princess Mnengwase, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and the armed forces at a passing-out parade over the weekend at Mdzimba, Prince Gabheni payed tribute to the late king for founding the armed forces, and to the British and other governments for their assistance in the exercise of training our armed forces. [begin videotape]

[Liqoqo member A.K. Hlophe] We consider it a blessing, indeed, that it has pleased her majesty the queen mother and regent to send as her representative on this occasion his royal highness Prince Gabheni. If you look at the program, it is indicated that we would have had the honor and privilege to have among us today his royal highness the authorized person, Prince Sozisa. Owing to the numerous state duties, it proved impossible for his highness Prince Sozisa to come. Instead, her royal majesty sent his highness Prince Gabheni here to represent her, so that Prince Gabheni is not here in his capacity either as minister of home affairs or member of the Defense Council, but as the representative of her majesty. It is common knowledge that as we perform national or state duties, we have more than one task assigned to some of us. That is why his royal highness is here in this capacity today.

We are met here today about a task which was launched by none other than our late beloved sovereign, who quite early consulted with the British Government as to how best his machinery could be organized so that it should be as effective as possible.

[Prince Gabheni] The honorable A.K. Hlophe has already explained that this training program was launched by his majesty himself, with assistance from the United Kingdom Government. It is, of course, fitting that the British should join hands with us because, as you recall, Swazi men, able-bodied, went to Machadodorp to help the British out there. Similarly,

when the Second World War broke out, some of us in Swaziland went out to help there, and in a word, I am saying, one good turn deserves another.

When I say that I dare to issue a challenge, I mean you have a very great responsibility to ensure that your royalty, the residences, remain as safe as it is possible, and consequently the rest of the Swazi nation.

We know that if you were to get a special doctor to doctor your own house, if thereafter there was a disaster--lightening for example--you would not find it difficult to conclude that that specialist was no specialist at all, but a hopeless witch.

It cannot be gainsaid, ladies and gentlemen, that a monarch in any country is the pride as well as the treasure of that country. This is true of not only perhaps Africa, but the rest of the world. We know also that where there were kings, or monarchs, in other parts of--in some parts of Africa, that is no longer the case. But I stand convinced that if an opportunity presented itself for the monarch of those countries to be reinstated, some people would not hesitate to grab that opportunity. [end videotape]

CSO: 3400/456

PAPER CITES TAMBO ON ANC STEPPING UP ATTACKS

MB101040 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Dec 82 pp 1, 24

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Excerpt] ANC leader Oliver Tambo told me yesterday that his organisation would step up the liberation struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Speaking from Lusaka, Mr Tambo told me in a telephone interview that the raid on Maseru would have a boomerang effect on the republic.

Mr Tambo said instead of cowering, ANC freedom fighters would now be even more determined to destroy apartheid.

"The supreme sacrifice that the people of southern Africa paid this morning will spur the ANC throughout its ranks to redouble its offensive for the destruction of the brigand apartheid regime," he said.

Mr Tambo described the raid as barbaric and said it marked a new high point in the white regime's campaign of terror against the peoples of southern Africa.

"The utterly false claim put out by the racist General Constand Viljoen that the residences of our people in the suburbs of Maseru was a military headquarters will not save the regime from the consequences of this cold-blooded massacre," he said.

"This massacre will surely fail in its intention of stopping the struggle in South Africa, of terrorising us into submission and of compelling Lesotho and other states in the region to abandon their principal opposition to apartheid," he told THE TIMES.

CSO: 3400/456

BRIEFS

DEFENSE ROLE URGED--Zanzibar: The time has come for the people to be fully prepared in the whole question of defense and ideology, in devising various techniques for combatting our internal (?and external) enemies. This was said today by minister of state in the office of the vice-president Ndugu Aboud Talib, when closing a 4-day workshop of members of regional defense and security committees at the party headquarters at Kisiwa Ndui. Ndugu Aboud Talib added that since the January 1964 revolution defense units have been reinforced and others formed in order to combat enemies and traitors of our country, but these enemies still emerge from day to day. We explained that the enemies of our country are working hard to disrupt progress in various fields, including the political, defense, economic, educational fields and so on. However, he said the enemies had failed in their aims although they are still not discouraged and continue to devise every intrigue to exploit the people, peasants and workers. Ndugu Aboud Talib stressed that the time has come for the people themselves to promote all the defense techniques in combatting these enemies. [Text] [EA170038 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 16 Dec 82]

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES--Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim and his accompanying delegation left the country tonight after a 4-day official visit during which he met with his highness the amir of the country, and with heir apparant Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. He also had talks with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs and minister of information; and with 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, minister of finance and planning, concerning bilateral relations between the two countries and Arab, African and international issues of mutual interest. [Text] [LD171828 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Dec 82]

CSO: 3404/7

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 'AUSTERITY' BUDGET

AB141217 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Finance Minister Tete Tevi-Benissan's budget address to the National Assembly in Lome on 13 December--recorded]

[Excerpts] During the last 15 years of independence, the national economy experienced the remarkable increase of seven percent, thanks to the policy of peace, unity, solidarity, and stability introduced by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic. However, the results of the past 2 years seem more modest owing to the slump and the deterioration of the prices of the products Togo sells on the international market. In the agricultural sector, the over-all food crop production recorded an excellent performance thanks to the information campaigns and the measures by the party organs to encourage and to diversify production and to fight against speculation in order to ensure self-sufficiency in food for all social classes. As far as cash crops are concerned, however--and apart from cotton production which spectacularly increased by 357 percent--cocoa and coffee production considerably decreased. Concerning the mining industry, the Togolese Phosphate Company--whose contribution to the general budget represents more than 15 percent--has not been spared by the crisis. Since the fall in demand and the deterioration of world prices, this important production unit sold scarcely 50 percent of what it was able to produce. Therefore, the company's contribution to the budget is quite modest.

In view of the great upheavals being experienced by all countries, we must continue to envisage our economic future with caution. Consequently, the 1983 budget--like those of 1981 and 1982--will again be a budget of prudence and austerity. It amounts to 75.8 billion CFA francs compared with 72.03 billion francs for 1982, representing a moderate increase of 5.22 percent. As far as revenues are concerned, direct and indirect taxes have increased by 10.64 percent, having risen from 61.99 billion francs in 1982 to 68.6 billion francs in 1983. It must be recalled that they amounted to 63.4 billion francs in 1981. As far as taxes on the profits of industrial and commercial enterprises are concerned, the contribution of our semipublic companies--the Togolese Phosphate Company and the Togolese Agricultural Products Board--has risen from 15.6 billion francs in 1982 to 16 billion francs in 1983. This represents an increase of 2.58 percent.

Concerning expenditures, and in conformity with the policy of a balanced budget, total expenditures equal to total revenues, that is 75.8 billion francs. The capital budget has decreased from 5.58 billion francs to 3.82 billion francs. This decrease amounts to 31.57 percent. The government is anxious to maintain and to continue the projects in hand, but it also wishes to limit as much as possible its investment operations in order to ensure better economic stability in this increasingly gloomy situation.

CSO: 3419/318

TOGO

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS 1983 BUDGET

AB090906 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met at the Presidential Palace this morning under the chairmanship of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese people's rally and president of the republic. According to the communique to the press by the minister delegate to the presidency in charge of information, posts and telecommunications, the council examined and adopted the draft national budget for 1983 which is balanced at the sum of 75.8 billion CFA francs, representing a 5.22 percent increase over the 1982 budget.

Moreover--in conformity with the resolution of the sixth session of the party's National Council calling for the dissolution of Togofruit, (?Onttme), Salinto, Sotexma [expansions unknown] Compagnie Du Benin and the Municipal Transport Service and pending the liquidation of these companies--the council imperatively requests all the authorities concerned to immediately take necessary measures to safeguard the movable and immovable properties of these companies which are and remain state properties and warns the managers and workers of the companies against any attempt to make use of them.

A special committee composed of officials of the State Inspection Service, the Security Service and the National Gendarmerie will visit all these companies to make a detailed inventory of these properties before and after their dissolution. It will also make note of the condition of the properties.

CSO: 3419/318

EYADEMA RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET DELEGATION

AB062238 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 Dec 82

[Text] This morning at the Presidential Palace, President of the Republic Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema received the Soviet delegation which is visiting our country. This 3-man delegation is led by Vladilen Valentinovich Nikitin, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Housing, Municipal Economy and Consumer Services Commission. At the end of the audience Mr Valentinovich Nikitin met the press.

[Begin Nikitin recording in Russian fading into French translation] The delegation of the Supreme Soviet has just been received by the Togolese head of state. At this meeting, the talks with the president of the republic were very pleasant and fruitful. As you know, our delegation is here at the invitation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Togo and during this visit members of my delegation noted with great interest the intensive activities carried out by the Togolese people's rally and your country's government and parliament in all areas of Togolese society. We were able to note that, under the leadership of President Eyadema, who is an eminent statesman, the Togolese people have achieved great success in creating national unity and in developing their country in the direction of economic independence. The talks and meetings that the Soviet parliamentary delegation has held in your country confirms the commitment of the Togolese people to the cause of peace, cooperation among peoples based on equality and the peaceful settlement of disputes. We note with satisfaction that relations of friendship and cooperation are developing favorably between the Soviet Union and Togo and our two countries have a common approach to the major current problems.

The Soviet people who are attached to the creative work [words indistinct] are deeply interested in safeguarding and consolidating peace for their country and for the peoples of all other countries. This is the objective of the peace program for the 1980's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. It includes measures aimed at strengthening international security, halting the arms race, and reducing nuclear and conventional weapons. Socialism's ideal is a world without arms and the program contains proposals for developing cooperation among the countries of all continents. The Soviet Union supports the just struggle of the developing nations to remove the

last vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid, to establish a new world economic order and to consolidate their political sovereignty and economic independence.

The USSR Supreme Soviet takes an active part in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. In June 1981, the Supreme Soviet sent a message to the parliaments and peoples of the world expressing its conviction that the parliaments of all countries can check the arms race and maintain and guarantee peace on our planet. This message was welcomed by the Togolese National Assembly. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation wishes to express its deep gratitude to the president of the Republic of Togo for the attention he accorded it and also to thank the president of the National Assembly of Togo, the deputies and all our Togolese friends for the cordial hospitality and warm welcome accorded to it. [End recording]

CSO: 3419/318

BRIEFS

TARNAGDA, OUEDRAOGO MEET PREFECTS--Interior and security minister Maj Harouna Tarnagda met with the prefects of our various regions yesterday afternoon. The meeting took place at the Ministry of Interior and Security. In his address to the meeting, the minister stressed the importance of the job of prefects in the country's present situation. He said that since they are in constant contact with the rural people and the harsh realities of the nation, the prefects should impart dynamism to government action in order to reduce and even eliminate administrative underdevelopment. Head of state Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, who also addressed the meeting, said that the 7 December proclamation and the 22d independence anniversary address to the nation defined the main objectives of the government's action. The head of state however stated that this government action, which includes our social and cultural policy, cannot be effective without the people's participation. You prefects are the vehicles of communication between the people on one hand and the People's Salvation Council [CSP] and the government on the other, he remarked. I would therefore like to invite you to try to fully understand the main options of the CSP and the government and to work with courage, self-denial and integrity to ensure the advent of an era of prosperity, social justice and peace, declared the head of state. [Text] [AB160856 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 16 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/317

KAUNDA CALLS FOR UNITY IN TALKS WITH DOS SANTOS

MB170800 Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 7 Dec 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by MAIL reporter]

[Excerpt] Frontline states must unite in the security field in view of increased South African aggression and the firm stand taken by the Reagan administration on the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, President Kaunda said yesterday.

Dr Kaunda noted that the number one enemy in the region, South Africa, was far better organised with assistance from Western governments than the African countries.

"I know that poverty has not spared any of our countries. But we must unite and cooperate in the economic and political fields, security and defence if we are to execute the liberation war successfully in the region."

The president was speaking at State House before the start of official talks with visiting Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, who came for a day's official visit.

He said Angola was carrying the burden of the whole of Africa in the liberation struggle in view of the fact that she bore the worst part of the attacks from South Africa.

"South Africa and her imperialist allies are taking advantage of our poverty. We must therefore continue to coordinate ourselves in the areas in which we can overcome our problems.

"They can rejoice today, but their joy will be short-lived as long as we remain united."

The president also briefed his Angolan counterpart on the visit of United States Vice President Mr George Bush to Zambia last month.

He said Zambia stated categorically that Namibia should be granted independence according to Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council

and that the linkage of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was not relevant to the issue.

"Vice President Bush told us that his country could not change their stand especially on the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. We were equally blunt. We told him we could not see anything legitimate in the linkage," Dr Kaunda said.

CSO: 3400/460

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA, ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU SPEAK AT DINNER

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[Text] President Kaunda last night said the current crisis in the Organization of African Unity was causing great anxiety in southern Africa as its failure would give rise to more ferocious racist South African aggressions. Speaking at a dinner he hosted for Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam at Intercontinental Hotel, President Kaunda said Zambia hoped it wasn't too late to salvage the situation, adding that unity is vital in the face of Pretoria's growing aggression. The president said he hoped the situation would be solved in spite of the sinister hand behind the enemy's plan which are evidently capable in the continent.

Dr Kaunda said the enemies of man that were currently actively involved in seeing the demise of the OAU were exploitative international capital and [word indistinct]. Dr Kaunda said he was, however, confident that Africa was mature enough to (?see through) the subversive activities of the enemy, and eventually emerge the winner over the detractors. He said Zambia, which looked forward to the next session of the OAU summit, will do everything possible to contribute to efforts being made by others to save Africa from disintegration.

President Kaunda has described the relations between the two countries as very warm and paid tribute to Ethiopian nationals working in Zambia for their contribution to the country's development.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda warned that the prospects for peace in southern Africa remained dim as long as the Western countries continue to aid and support the diabolic activities of racist South Africa. The majority of people in South Africa, Dr Kaunda said, were living under the most vicious form of oppression the modern world has known, lacking in both political and human rights.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia also wondered whether a government that regards human beings as mere raw materials for production, could in the eyes of the United States, be better than Poland. He said the oppressive machinery of the regime goes beyond the borders into neighboring countries which have constantly been targets of her subversive and sabotage activities. President Kaunda said Zambia had one time publicly praised the efforts of the United

States and the contact group of five, with the hope that their efforts would bear fruits in Namibia and that Namibia would be independent before the end of this year, but that the country was wrong.

Colonel Mengistu later said African countries which boycotted the twice-aborted OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya had succumbed to the designs of imperialist forces. Colonel Mengistu, who was speaking at a state dinner hosted in his honor by President Kaunda, said problems confronting the OAU were caused by coordinated activities of international imperialism. He said countries that boycotted the OAU summit because of the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the Chad issue, resorted to blame the (?system) to openly challenge the existence of the Organization of African Unity. These countries, he said, have, as a result, consciously or inadvertently succumbed to the machinations of the imperialist forces. He said the imperialist forces had launched a psychological warfare to try and break up the OAU because of the fear that their exploitative era is nearing termination.

Meanwhile, the Ethiopian president said the developing countries should conduct high-level dialogue among themselves aimed at strengthening their economic cooperation. Colonel Mengistu said it is futile to expect meaningful discussions between developing and industrialized nations because the latter's interest seem to derive maximum preferential trade in the Third World countries. He also said regional economic cooperation is the best medicine for economic ailment and cover against imperialist designs.

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